

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

#### ALGEBRA.

284. Proposed by DR. E. H. MOORE, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Discuss the system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} x^k + y^k = a_k \\ (x^l + y^l = a_l) \end{cases}$$
 (k, l distinct positive integers) or particular values of  $(k, l; a_k, a_l)$ .

in general and for particular values of  $(k, \bar{l}; a_k, a_l)$ .

285. Proposed by DR. E. H. MOORE, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Discuss the system of equations:

in general and for particular values of 
$$(k, l, m)$$
 distinct positive integers)

286. Proposed by DR. E. H. MOORE, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Discuss the system of n equations in  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ :

$$x_1^{k_1} + x_2^{k_1} + \dots + x_n^{k_1} = a_1$$
  
 $x_1^{k_2} + x_2^{k_2} + \dots + x_n^{k_2} = a_2$   
 $\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$   
 $x_1^{k_n} + x_2^{k_n} + \dots + x_n^{k_n} = a_n$ 

where the  $k_1, \ldots, k_n$  are n distinct positive integers, and the  $a_1, \ldots, a_n$  are n-given numbers.

### GEOMETRY.

317. Proposed by J. STEWART GIBSON. Department of Physics, Wadleigh High School, New York City. Find the locus of the vertices of the parabolas described by particles thrown off a uniformly revolving circumference.

318. Proposed by G. W. GREENWOOD, M. A., Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

Is it possible by a straight edge and sect carrier, i.e., without the use of a circle, to construct a mean proportional to two given sects?

## CALCULUS.

240. Proposed by L. MORDELL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Show that the osculating conic of the catenary  $y=c \cosh \frac{x}{c}$  at the point for which  $y = \frac{c_1/10}{2}$  is a parabola.

241. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, 89 Columbia Street, New York City.

hich 
$$y=\frac{v_1}{2}$$
 is a parabola.

Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, 89 Columbia Street, New York Differentiate  $y=1+\frac{x}{1+\frac{x}{1+\frac{x}{1+x}}}$ 
 $1+\frac{x}{1+etc}$